Report Abstract

Archeological excavations were undertaken at the Chestnut Hill Meeting House (1769) in Millville, Massachusetts during September of 2002. These excavations were conducted pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) and concentrated on the northwest corner of the building. Five square meters of area were exposed during the subsurface archeological testing (three 1 x 1 meter units and four 0.5 x 1 meter units). Archeological excavations uncovered parts of the building foundation, the stone fill for a retaining wall along the street, and a posthole and postmold possibly related to a hitching post. Other than nails and window glass fragments, few artifacts were recovered. No human remains were discovered. These excavations demonstrated that the installation of a concrete pier under the northwest corner of the building will not have an adverse impact on the archeological deposits.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY:
INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING
AT THE CHESTNUT HILL MEETING HOUSE,
BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR,
MILLVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

By

William A. Griswold, Ph.D. and William A. Cooney
Archeology Group, Philadelphia Support Office
Northeast Cultural Resources Center
National Park Service
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Chestnut Street Meeting House and Cemetery Association has proposed the installation of a concrete pier at the northwest corner of the Chestnut Hill Meeting House, an 18th-century New England meeting house originally constructed in 1769. The concrete pier is intended to provide additional support for the building and to counteract settling in the northwest corner that is currently affecting the interior of the building. Construction of the pier will involve exterior ground disturbance around the northwest corner. Archeological excavations were conducted (Massachusetts Historical Commission Permit Number 2206) around the northwestern corner of the building pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (1966 as amended). Three contiguous 1 x 1 and four contiguous 0.5 x 1 meter units were excavated around the corner. Artifacts and features discovered during excavation were consistent with the construction of the building, construction of the retaining wall bordering Chestnut Street, and periodic maintenance of the building. Excavation of the ground, within the limits defined by the 2002 archeological excavations, will not have an adverse impact upon the archeological deposits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank the following individuals for their assistance and support during the project: Steven Pendery, Senior Archeologist, Lisa Sasser, Building Conservation Branch Project Manager, Bill Cooney, Archeological Technician and Ed Bell, Senior Staff Archeologist, Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This report presents a brief summary of the archeological investigations conducted at the Chestnut Hill Meeting House, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, Millville, Massachusetts (Figure 1.1). Archeological excavation was conducted at the site in response to a proposal to install a concrete pier under the northwest corner of the building (Figure 1.2). The proposed construction will disturb the ground on the exterior of the building adjacent to the northwest corner of the building. The proposed ground roof has, subsequent to the formulation of the research design, been deleted from the project. As a result of the deletion, only the northwestern corner of the building will be impacted during the rehabilitation efforts. In order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, archeological investigations were conducted to assess the impact of the proposed construction at the northwest corner of the building.

1.2 Historical Background

The Chestnut Hill Meeting House was built in 1769 and is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Zimmerman 1984). It is part of Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (BLAC), National Park Service (NPS), but is managed by the Chestnut Street Meeting House and Cemetery Association. Originally it served as the meeting place for the southern part of Mendon, along the Rhode Island border, known as South Parish (Dempsey, Greenwood, and McKensie Woodward 2001:42). It served as an active place of worship from its construction until approximately 1830, but since then has served only infrequently in this capacity.

The Chestnut Hill Meeting House, like other meeting houses in New England, served both a secular and religious function. It was not only a place of worship, but also a place of assembly for discussions, elections and town meetings (Sinnott 1963:5-6). A meetinghouse was a community building where people could assemble, protected from the elements, to listen and discuss relevant issues affecting their lives. While seating for community events was general, the seating in the meetinghouse for religious observances was very formalized and non-democratic, with blacks and Native Americans confined to the less desirable seats and whites separated by various social and economic factors (Sinnott 1963: 7-8).

The original design of the New England meetinghouse followed Puritan standards for design (Mazmanian 1970:54). Early 18th-century meetinghouses had a square footprint. After approximately the mid 18th-century several changes are observed: meetinghouses become oblong rather than square; the four-sided roof was replaced by a two-sided roof; a bell tower was usually added later to one of the ends of the building. The main door was along one of the long sides but

a second door was usually located along one of the short sides of the building and the pulpit was opposite the main entrance (Sinnott 1963:19). This design changes in the very last part of the 18th-century. The main entrances change to the narrow ends with the pulpit opposite the main entrance. The steeple was now located over the main entrance. The entrance was more ornate, often adorned with columns or pilasters (Sinnott 1963:23). These meeting houses were constructed following the designs available in a number of builders' guides or pattern books (Mazmanian 1970:54; Cummings 1979:7).

Styles in the evolution of meetinghouses became rather uniform. Planned meetinghouses were modeled after newly constructed ones and none of the building committees wanted to be seen as old-fashioned (Sinnott 1963:10). The exteriors of the meeting houses were painted in a variety of colors including orange, yellow, red, green, peach, blue, and sky color. A variety of color was also used on the interior (Benes 1979). These colors are in stark contrast to the current white color of the Chestnut Hill Meeting House.

In general, as the meeting house evolved, additional comforts were integrated into the building. Comforts like a heated worship space became more common. "It may be fair to suggest that at the very time New England's meeting houses were becoming more church-like, they were also becoming more home-like. The stark physical setting of Puritan worship was replaced by a much more comfortable place in which to find sustenance for a heartwarming personal religion" (Nylander 1979:86).

The Chestnut Hill Meeting House then is a well-preserved representative example of a mid-18th century New England meeting house. The entrances on the south and west of the building reflect the evolution of a meetinghouse from a square shape to a rectangular or oblong design. Its northern pulpit, opposite the south entrance, and two-sided roof are also consistent for a mid-18th century meetinghouse. Its lack of a steeple is consistent with a mid-18th century design and indicates that few modernizing features were added to the building in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Chapter 2

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Archeological excavation at the Chestnut Hill Meeting House was begun on September 16 and completed two days later on September 18, 2002. The fieldwork was conducted by Dr. William Griswold, Principal Investigator, and William Cooney. Standard archeological excavation methods and recovery techniques were employed during excavation and a total of five square meters of horizontal area was exposed. The five square meters consisted of three contiguous 1 x 1 meter units coupled with four contiguous 0.5 x 1 meter units.

2.1 Methodology

The original three 1 x 1 meter units were laid out around the northwest corner of the house (Test Units 1, 2, and 3). After these three units were excavated, Lisa Sasser, Project Manager for the BCB indicated that the work required for the placement of the concrete pier could not be accomplished within the three units excavated. As a result, four 0.5 x 1 meter units were appended to the original units (Test Units 4, 5, 6, and 7) (Figure 2.1). This additional exposure helped answer a few questions posed by the excavation of the original three units.

All excavation was done using hand tools (shovels, trowels, etc.). Cultural levels were followed and were further subdivided into arbitrary levels when the stratum was deeper than 10 cms. All provenience information related to the 1 x 1 meter unit. Artifacts were bagged and tagged according to their respective unit and taken back to the Archeology Group laboratory in Lowell, Massachusetts. All soil removed from the units was screened using ¼" mesh hardware cloth to recover smaller artifacts. Profiles, plans, and stratigraphic information (soil type, artifacts recovered, soil color, etc.) were recorded on forms (Figures 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6). Photographs (slides and color prints) were used to document the excavations and a few have been incorporated into this report (Figures 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10). All elevations were done using a local datum – the top of the stone on the northwest corner supporting the building. All elevations given in this report reflect measurements below this local datum.

2.2 Results

Stratum 1, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam with grass was removed from the seven units. It contained a large amount of artifacts including window glass and nails. The relative density of both window glass and nails declined as one moved away from the building. In other words, Test Units 1, 2, and 3 contained more window glass and nail fragments than did Test Units 4, 5, 6, or 7. Stratum 1 was found to be much drier on the west than on the north and is a direct function of the roof drainage.

Stratum 2, a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam, was located directly below Stratum 1 in each of the seven units. Aside from the mottling apparent in the stratum, it was very similar in

appearance and composition to Stratum 1. Likewise, Stratum 2 contained numerous window glass and nail fragments which seemed to decrease in density as one moved away from the building. Stratum 2 was broken down into two levels throughout the excavated units. The stratigraphic deposits (exclusive of the features) were no more than approximately 30 cms thick across the site.

Stratum 2 was deposited on top of a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) subsoil (Stratum 3). Stratum 3 sloped from south to north, although we could not tell how much, or even if, the subsoil had been modified to approximate this slope. A soil core was used to confirm that the subsoil was a natural deposit. A 45cm long soil core indicated that Stratum 3 was natural. Later excavation of Feature 6 indicated that the subsoil was deposited on top of banded sandy glacial deposits.

Several features were found during the excavation of Strata 1, 2, and 3. Feature 1, a cobble drainage feature below the drip line to the north of the house, was formed to combat the roof drainage and allow water to percolate into the ground. This feature is currently visible on the north and south sides of the house. Feature 2, was a small trench/hole dug for the installation of the supporting corner stones for the building. It was not a formal installation trench but simply a modification of the subsoil to accommodate the shape of the stone. Feature 3 was the building foundation stones. Feature 4 was a shallow pit in Test Units 2, 5, and 6. This shallow feature contained a gray colored sand and loam mixture. Even after excavation, it is unclear as to whether it was natural (i.e. water created) or manmade.

Feature 5 was the stone fill behind the retaining wall running along the edge of the street. This retaining wall provided an elevated ground surface of approximately 50 cms above the level of the road and helped support the foundation of the building. The stone fill of Feature 5 extended up to the foundation stones for the northwest corner of the building. It is likely, then that the retaining wall and stone fill were deposited at or around the time of the construction of the building. A portion of Feature 5 was removed in Test Unit 2 to confirm that the stones were actually fill deposits and not any other type of feature (e.g. a wall, or stone path). The stone fill appeared to be deposited on top of the subsoil (Stratum 3). Only a small portion of the fill was removed (for verification) due to the fear of destabilizing the corner of the building.

Features 6 and 7 were located in Test Unit 4. Feature 6, a posthole, containing large stones and brown loam, contained Feature 7, a post-mold. Both Features 6 and 7 were bisected in the western section of Test Unit 4. An elderly resident who lived near the Meeting House indicated that a hitching post for horses was somewhere in the area that was being excavated. While not conclusive, the posthole and post mold may well be from the ethnographically mentioned hitching post.

Chapter 3

INTERPRETATIONS

Only one other New England meetinghouse has been excavated. The African Meeting House in Boston, Massachusetts was excavated in the mid-1980s by Bower, et.al. and a manuscript of the final report produced in [1986]. The African Meeting House, located on the northern side of Beacon Hill was a focal point for the black community in Boston following its construction in 1806.

> "We can conclude that the black community in Boston saw the Meeting House as its community symbol, not only because of its documented use of the space, but by the pride of workmanship and quality of maintenance that are evident in the building itself and its original landscape…From the size of the Meeting House building and the attention to community needs evidenced by the inclusion of the school and apartment spaces, it is apparent that careful thought went into its planning" (Bower, et. al. [1986]:148-149).

The discoveries made by Bower, et.al. during these excavations, contrasts sharply with the discoveries, or lack thereof, made at the Chestnut Hill Meeting House. This may be due to a couple of factors including the rural location of the Chestnut Hill Meeting House and its non-intensive use by the community. Whatever the reason, the 2002 Chestnut Hill Meeting House excavations offer little in the way of comparative material (Appendix 1).

After archeological excavation for the pier, it seems clear that there was little forethought given to the construction of the foundation for the building. The way that the stones were stacked on top of one another, the fact that most of the stones were not dressed before placement, and the absence of a formal foundation trench all indicate that the foundation is more vernacular than previously suspected. It appears as though the ground was modified only as needed to accommodate the larger stones.

It does appear, however, that the construction of the retaining wall was done to counteract building movement, especially on the northwest corner of the building, as well as to provide a barrier from the street. The stone fill behind the retaining wall (Feature 5) was placed at or around the same time that the corner stones were laid. This stone fill also undoubtedly provided good drainage for water at the northwest corner of the building. The emphasis in construction was clearly focused on the superstructure of the building, and, as previously discussed, probably garnered from pre-existing design books.

Features 6 and 7, a posthole and a post mold respectively, are likely the only remains from a hitching post that has been ethnographically documented. If it is a hitching post, then the other post to support the cross-beam could probably be located a few feet to the west. It is likely that verification for this might be found in some early photographs or newspapers.

Chapter 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

Very few artifacts and/or features were found which shed light on any aspect of the meetinghouse other than its construction and maintenance. With this in mind the following recommendations are made for the installation of the concrete pier.

- All ground disturbing activity is to be confined to the archeologically investigated areas. No ground disturbing activity is to be conducted outside the previously investigated areas. The limits to this area have been defined by wooden stakes placed in the corners of the excavated area.
- No additional ground disturbing activities may be conducted without archeological excavations pursuant to Section 106.
- All modern construction materials should be picked up following the installation of the concrete pier so that they do not become part of the future archeological deposits. Several modern reproduction nails were discovered during excavations

As long as these recommendations are followed, the installation of the concrete pier will not have an adverse effect upon the archeological deposits at the site.

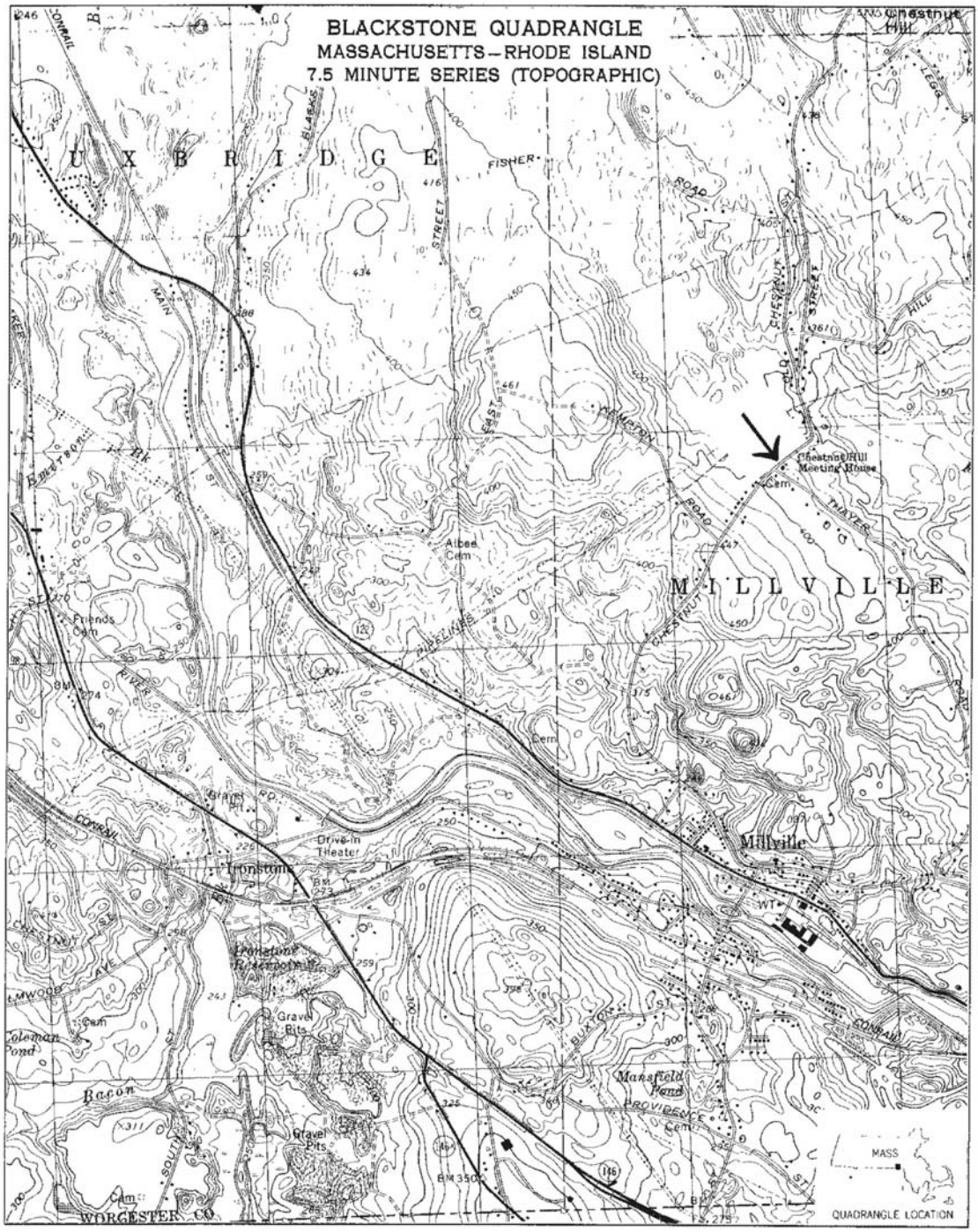

Figure 1.1 Site locator map (USGS Quadrangle - Reduced).

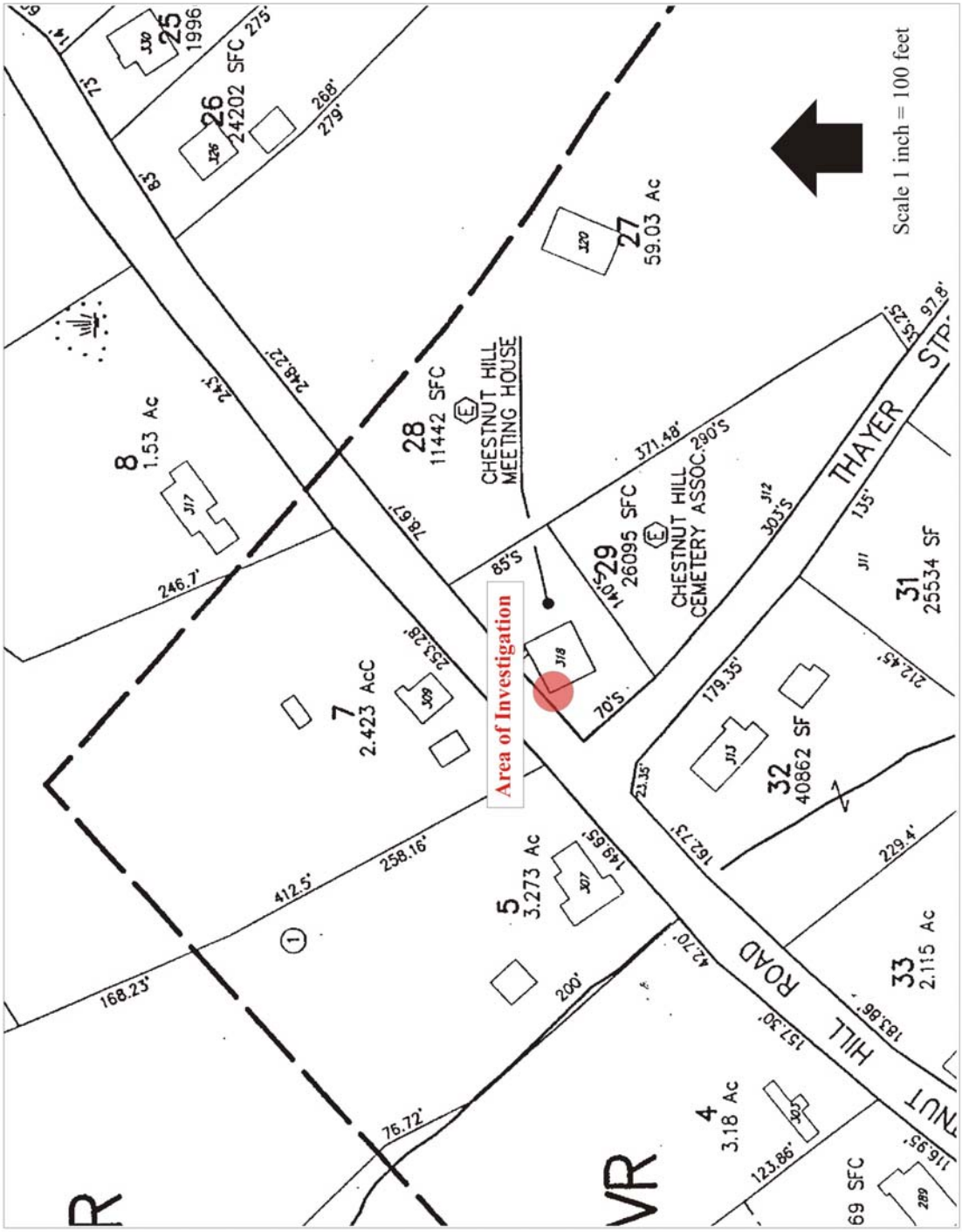

Figure 1.2 Area map.

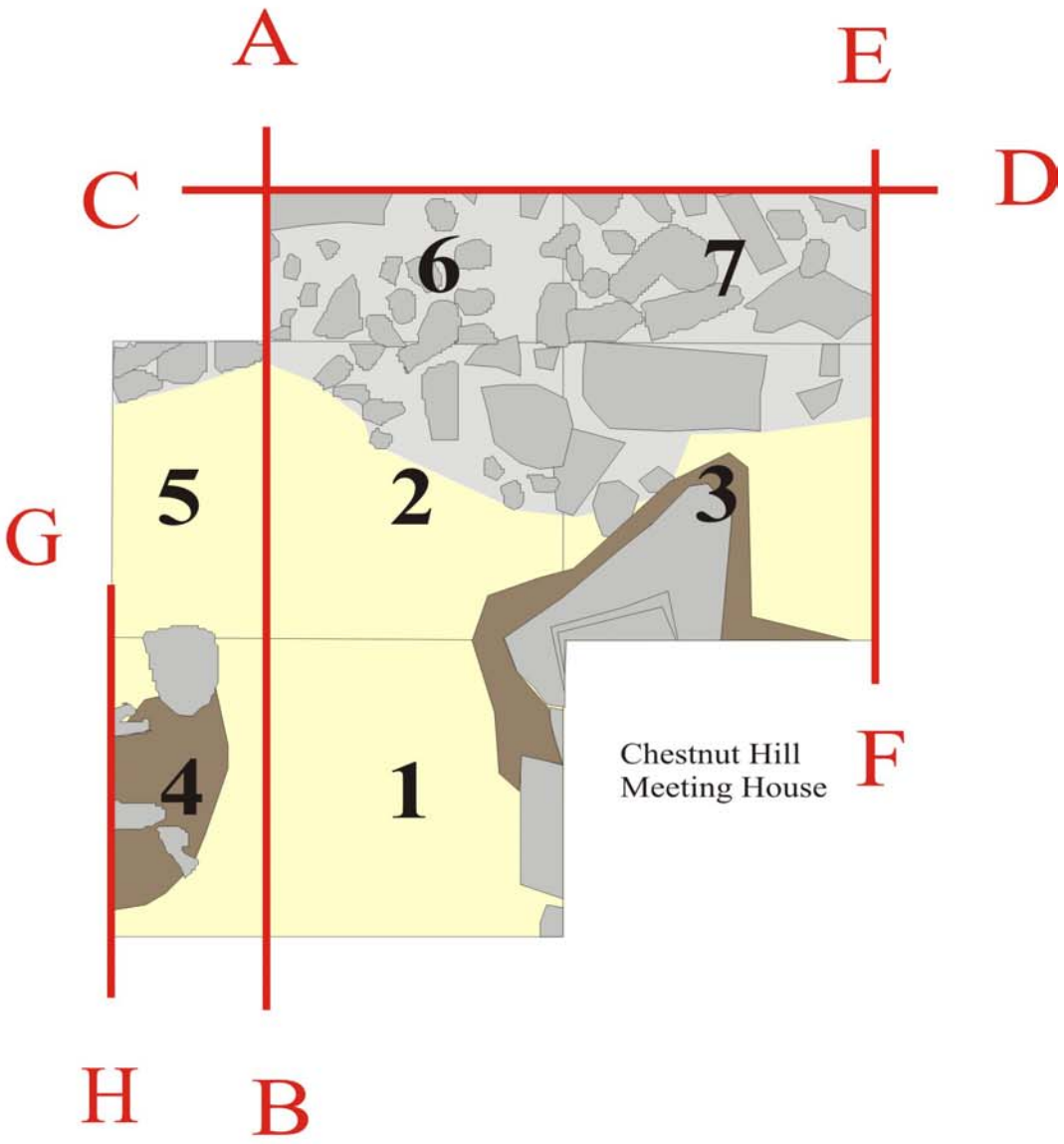

Figure 2.1 Unit locations and profiles recorded map.

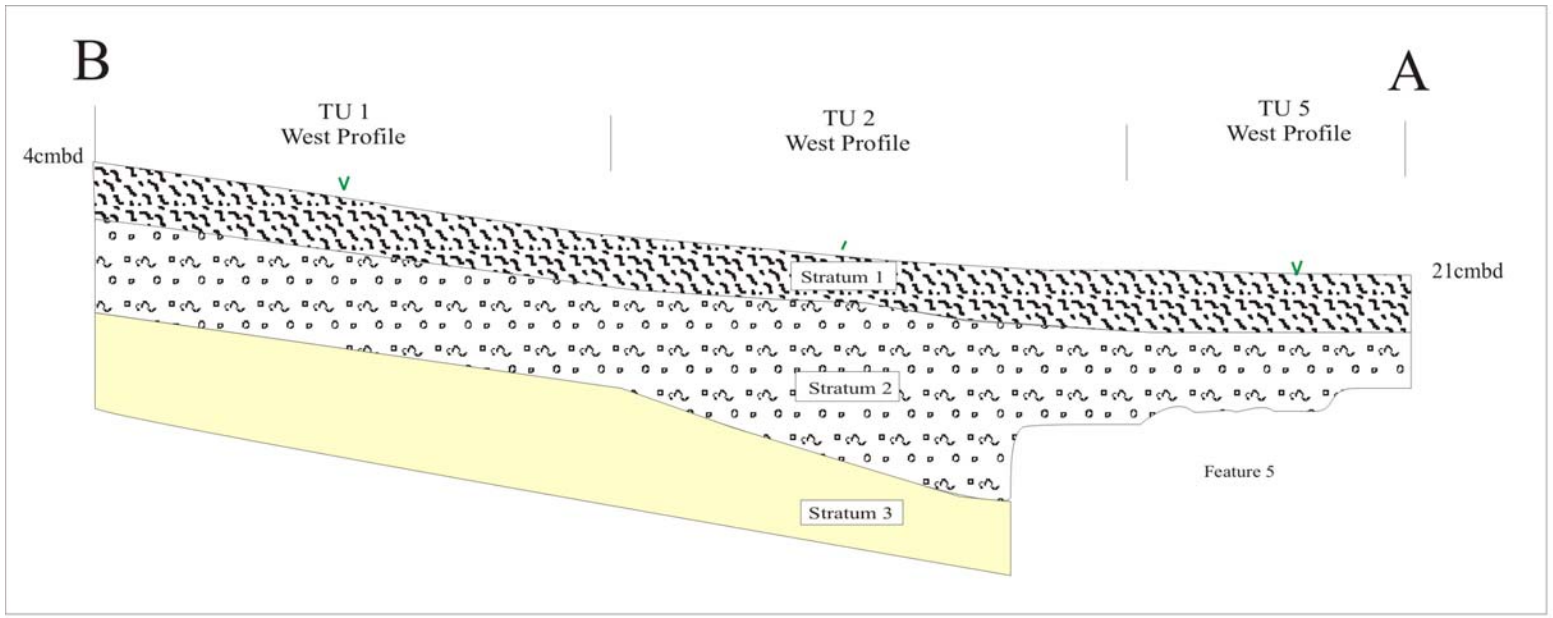

Figure 2.2 Western profiles of Test Units 1, 2, and 6.

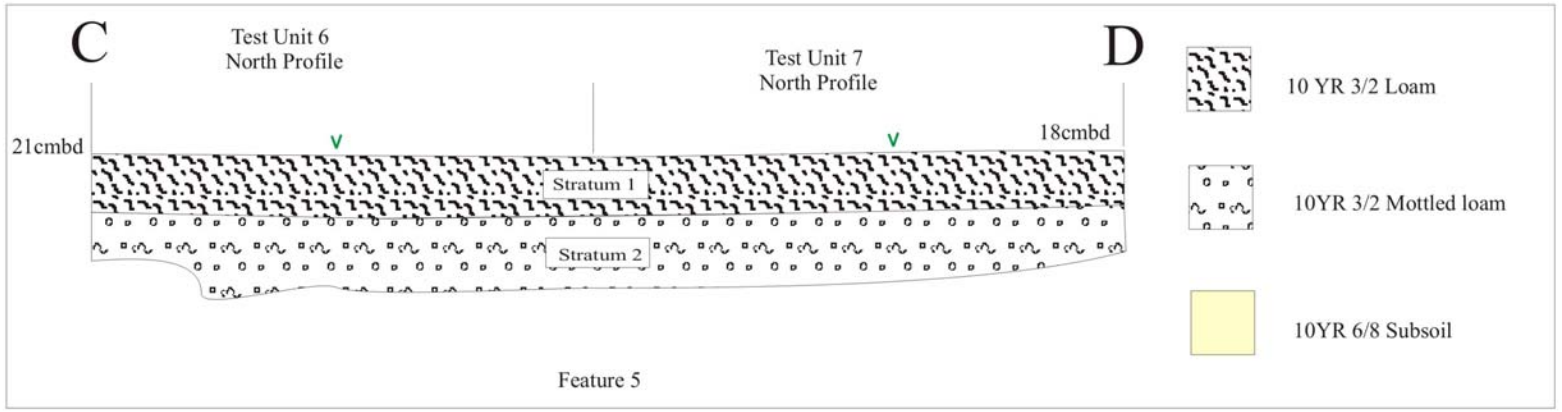

Figure 2.3 Northern profiles of Test Units 6 and 7.

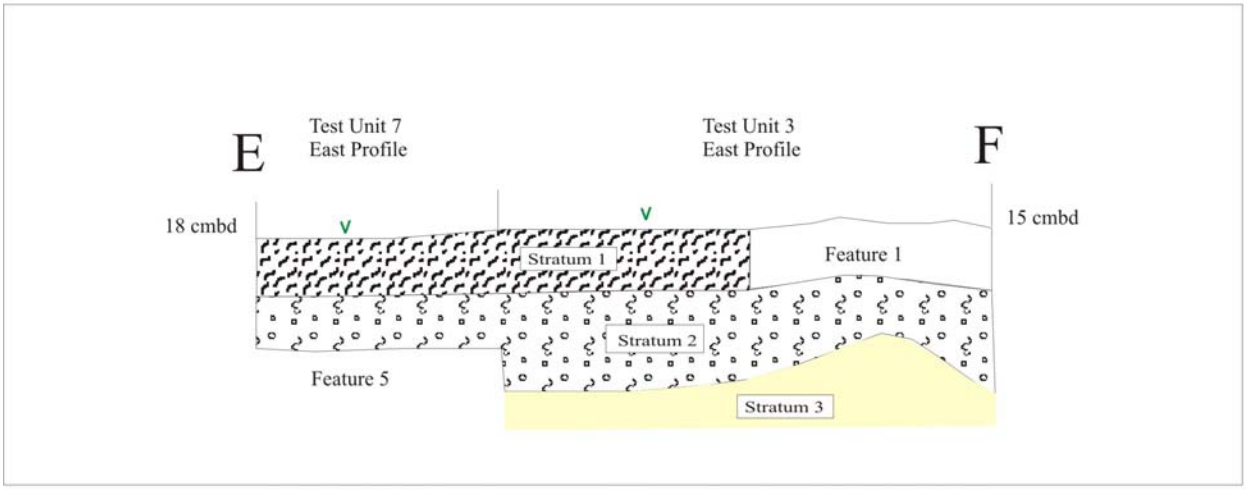

Figure 2.4 East profiles of Test Units 3 and 7.

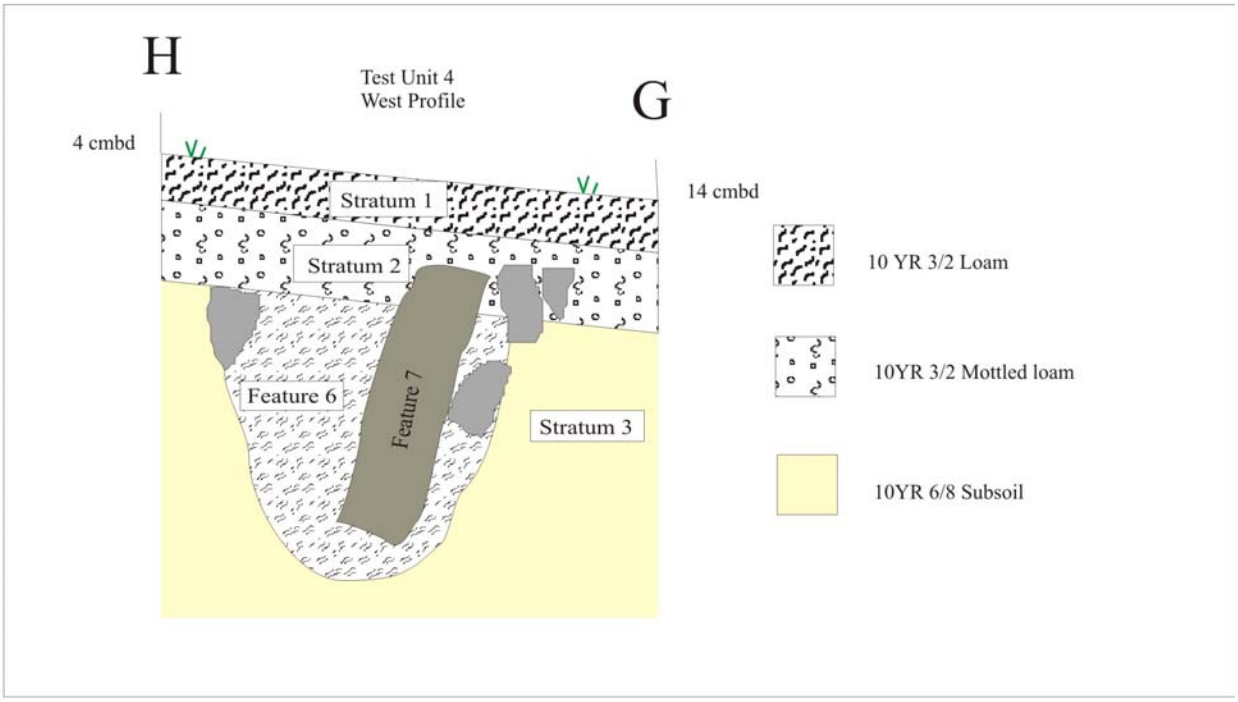

Figure 2.5 West profile of Test Unit 4.

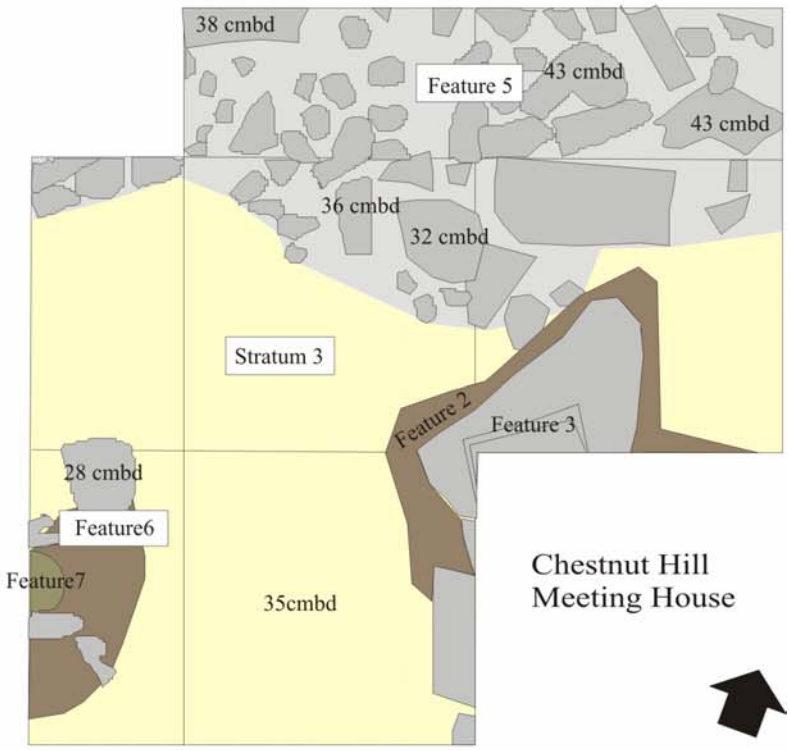

Figure 2.6 Plan of Test Units and Features.

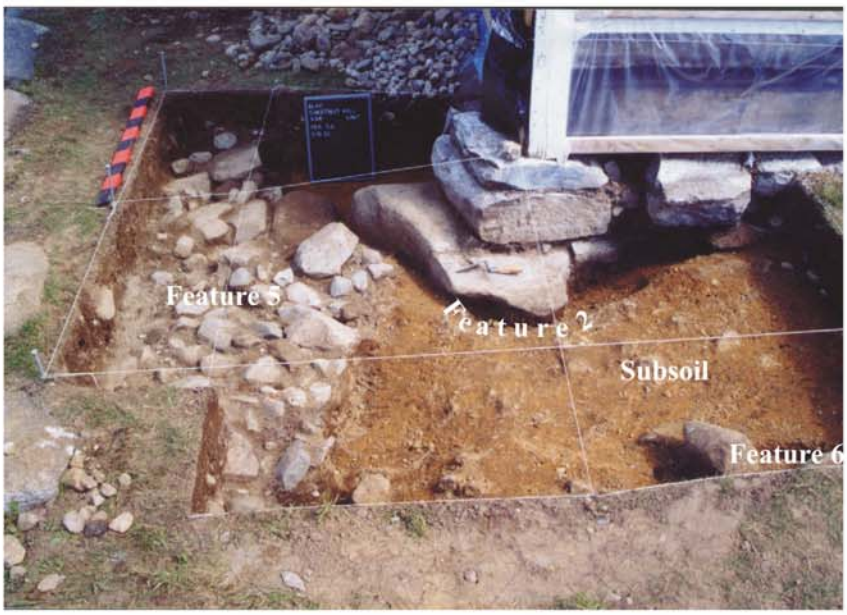

Figure 2.7 Photograph showing Feature 5 before its partial excavation in Test Unit 2.

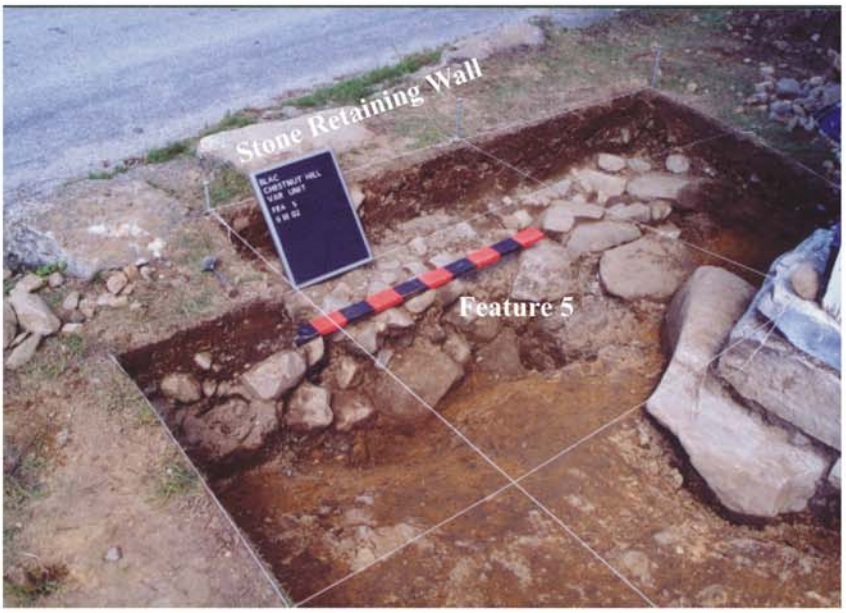

Figure 2.8 Photograph showing Feature 5 after partial excavation in Test Unit 2.

Figure 2.9 Photograph of Test Unit 3 during excavation.

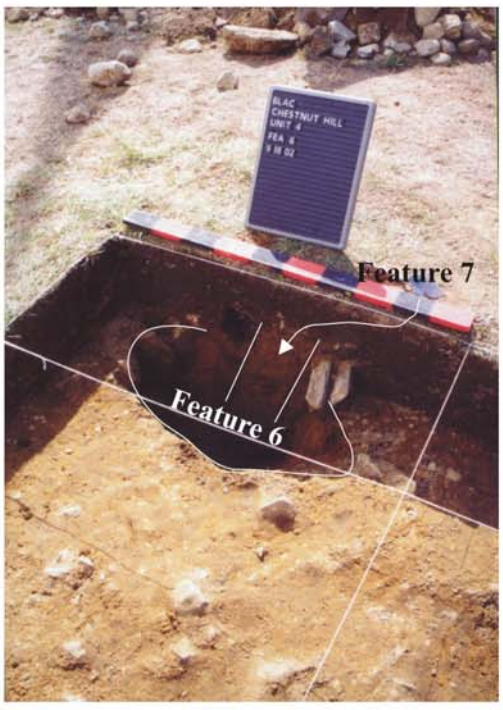

Figure 2.10 Photograph of Features 6 and 7 in Test Unit 4.

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Artifact Inventory From Strata

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
1	1	1	1	Skeleton Key Fragment
1	1	1	1	Galvanized Wire Nail, Common
1	1	1	20	Machine Cut Nails, Common
1	1	1	13	Nails Indeterminate
1	1	1	3	White Paint Chips
1	1	1	1	Indeterminate Ferrous Object
1	1	1	1	Window Glass, Sherd, Green Tint

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
1	2	1	1	Cotton Textile Cotton, Floral (daisy) and Red Heart design
1	2	1	2	Mortar Fragments
1	2	1	84	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
1	2	1	6	Window Glass, Sherds, Colorless/Clear
1	2	1	1	Red Tile Fragment
1	2	1	1	Annular Pearlware Brown on White
1	2	1	6	Wire Nails, Common
1	2	1	27	Machine Cut Nails, Common
1	2	1	59	Nails Indeterminate
1	2	1	1	Machine Cut Sprig/Brad
1	2	1	1	Machine Cut Box Nail

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
1	2	2	1	Cotton Textile Cotton, Floral (daisy) and Red Heart Design (matches 1,2,1)
1	2	2	1	Mortar Sample (1 Bag 37g)
1	2	2	4	Mortar, Light Gray
1	2	2	1	Mortar, Dark Gray
1	2	2	1	Coal
1	2	2	1	Shell, Oyster
1	2	2	1	Kaolin Pipe Stem Fragment
1	2	2	113	Nails Indeterminate
1	2	2	1	Wood Screw
1	2	2	1	Peach Pit
1	2	2	35	Machine Cut Nails, Common
1	2	2	2	Buttons, Ferrous,
1	2	2	1	Wooden Button

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
2	1	1	8	Machine Cut Nails, Common
2	1	1	1	Hand Wrought Sprig
2	1	1	1	Clay Marble
2	1	1	2	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Green
2	1	1	2	Mortar Fragments
2	1	1	1	Blue Plastic Toy Car Tire
2	1	1	1	Caulking Compound
2	1	1	1	Whitewear, Plain
2	1	1	2	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Clear/Colorless
2	1	1	1	Wire Staples, “U” shaped
2	1	1	4	Wire Nails, Common

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
2	2	2	11	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
2	2	2	14	Nails, Indeterminate

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
3	1	1	1	Bottle Glass, Body Sherd, Green
3	1	1	5	Wire Staples, “U” shaped
3	1	1	2	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
3	1	1	28	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
3	1	1	7	Nails, Indeterminate

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
3	2	1	134	Window Glass, Sherds, Green tint
3	2	1	11	Window Glass, Sherds, Clear/Colorless
3	2	1	1	Glass, Colorless/Clear, Lamp Chimney
3	2	1	3	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Brown
3	2	1	1	Earthenware, Buff with Black Glaze
3	2	1	1	Bottle Glass, Body Sherd, Clear/Colorless
3	2	1	57	Nails, Indeterminate
3	2	1	9	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
3	2	1	1	Wire, Indeterminate

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
3	2	2	11	Nails, Indeterminate
3	2	2	41	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
4	1	1	11	Nails, Indeterminate
4	1	1	14	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
4	1	1	1	Pin, Decorative, Indeterminate Design
4	1	1	1	Plastic, Blue, Possible Automobile Molding
4	1	1	1	Window Glass, Sherd, Green Tint

4	1	1	2	Bottle Glass, Body Sherd, Colorless/Clear

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
4	2	1	4	Nails, Indeterminate
4	2	1	2	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
4	2	1	1	Window Glass, Sherd, Green Tint
4	2	1	1	Clam Shell, Fragment

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
5	1	1	2	Mortar Fragments, White
5	1	1	8	Wire nails, Common
5	1	1	2	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
5	1	1	5	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Green “DEH”
5	1	1	3	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Clear/Colorless
5	1	1	1	Coaxial Cable Cover
5	1	1	1	Blue Plastic, Indeterminate
5	1	1	1	White Plastic Indeterminate

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
5	2	2	3	Nails, Indeterminate

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
6	1	1	1	Bottle Glass, Body Sherd, Brown
6	1	1	2	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Clear/Colorless

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
6	2	2	1	Bottle Glass, Body Sherd, Brown
6	2	2	1	Window Glass, Sherd, Clear/Colorless
6	2	2	1	Non-Ferrous pull top food container lid (aluminum)
6	2	2	1	Rubber, Braided Wire/Cable Cover
6	2	2	5	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
6	2	2	1	Wire Nail, Common
6	2	2	1	Mammal, Cow, Long Bone Fragment Cut Lengthwise

Unit	Stratum	Level	Count	Description
7	1	1	1	Wire, Non Ferrous, Indeterminate
7	1	1	3	Wire Nails, Common
7	1	1	1	Ferrous Metal Object, Possible Buckle Fragment
7	1	1	1	Bottle Glass, Neck, Rim, Lip Sherd, Colorless/Clear

Artifact Inventory From Features

Feature	Unit	Count	Description
1	2	2	Mortar Fragments, White
1	2	2	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
1	2	1	Bottle Glass, Body Sherd, Colorless
1	2	2	Wire Nails, Common
1	2	11	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
1	2	1	Wire, Indeterminate
1	2	1	Machine Cut Sprig
1	3	4	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Green
1	3	17	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Brown
1	3	7	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Colorless/Clear
1	3	4	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
1	3	1	Ferrous Bracket
1	3	13	Nails, Indeterminate
1	3	40	Nails, Machine Cut Common
1	3	3	Wire Nails, Common
1	3	1	Nail, Machine Cut, Box Nail
1	7	1	Ferrous Wire, Indeterminate
1	7	24	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Brown
1	7	1	Bottle Glass, Base, Green “16175” Mark
1	7	9	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Colorless/Clear
1	7	2	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
1	7	7	Window Glass, Sherds, Colorless, Clear
1	7	18	Nails, Indeterminate
1	7	7	Nails, Machine Cut, Common

Feature	Unit	Count	Description
2	1	2	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint

Feature	Unit	Count	Description
3			No Cultural Material

Feature	Unit	Count	Description
4	2	4	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint
4	2	2	Nails, Indeterminate
4	2	4	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
4	5	8	Nails, Indeterminate
4	5	2	Wire Nails, Common
4	5	5	Nails, Machine Cut, Common
4	5	1	Mortar Fragment
Feature	**Unit**	**Count**	**Description**
4	5	1	Black Plastic Fragment, Indeterminate
4	5	5	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint

4	5	4	Bottle Glass, Body Sherds, Colorless/Clear
4	5	1	Window Glass, Sherds, Colorless/Clear

Feature	Unit	Count	**Description**
5	5	21	Nails, Indeterminate
5	5	3	Window Glass, Sherds, Green Tint

Feature	Unit	Count	Description
6	4	3	Nails, Indeterminate